



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

During the week there were 60 deaths from all causes, 30 of which were from yellow fever, 1 from caquexia plaustre, 5 from tuberculosis, the remaining 24 from noncontagious causes.

During the week there were 38 new cases of yellow fever, 42 left over from last week, making a total of 80 cases.

The conditions prevailing are worse; the recent rains increasing the number of mosquitoes, an increase of the epidemic may be anticipated, although the authorities are using all means in their power to check the advance of the disease.

The infection now seems to be generally distributed both in Doña Cecilia and Tampico.

Week ended July 18, 1903:

Bills of health issued	5
Vessels inspected and passed	4
Personnel of crew	177
Passengers	2
Baggage (pieces)	1
Vessels disinfected and passed	1

During the week there were 70 deaths from all causes, of which 45 were from yellow fever, 2 from smallpox, 1 from pernicious fever, 1 from tuberculosis, and 21 from noncontagious causes.

During the week there were 59 new cases of yellow fever officially reported, and remaining from last week 49, making a total of 108 cases.

Yellow fever at Altamira—Infection by railroad communication.

The situation is daily growing worse, and I have been informed that there have been a few cases at Altamira. This shows that the infection is being carried by the railroad communication with this port. A quarantine station has been established at Gonzalez, a point about 60 kilometers from Tampico, but if strict care is not taken the infection may extend either to Eagle Pass or Laredo. Trains leaving Tampico are overcrowded every day, and as the quarantine station is only three hours by rail, anyone infected on leaving would not have time to develop before passing quarantine.

The shipping has been free from infection up to the present time.

Reports from Vera Cruz—Mortality statistics—Yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, July 13, as follows:

During the week ended July 11, 1903, there was recorded in this city—population census 1900, 32,500—a total of 44 deaths, of which 11 were from yellow fever, 1 from pernicious fever, 2 from remittent fever, and 9 from tuberculosis.

There was a sharp increase in the number of cases of yellow fever, there having been reported during the week 37 cases as compared with 27 of the week before.

A case of smallpox—Imported.

The local authorities report a case of varioloid imported, probably, from Tampico. The patient was removed from the steamer on which he arrived and isolated in a house on the outskirts of the city.

Measures to be taken by national sanitary authorities.

As indicated in my report under date of June 29, the superior board of health is about to inaugurate measures for the suppression of yellow fever. As at present outlined it is proposed to divide this city into sections, each section to have a chief inspector and subordinate inspectors who will make house-to-house inspections, registering all nonimmunes, who are to be seen daily, and in case of any showing suspicious symptoms such are at once to be isolated in mosquito-proof rooms. Measures are also to be taken with a view to minimizing the multiplication of mosquitoes and by fumigating the dwellings from which cases of yellow fever have been removed, destroying mosquitoes that may have become infected.

Yellow fever in Zongolica.

There were recently reported in Zongolica, a canton of this State, five cases of yellow fever. The national authorities have taken steps to prevent further developments.

During the week ended July 20 a total of 45 deaths was reported, of which 13 were due to yellow fever and 5 to tuberculosis.

The increase in the number of cases of yellow fever referred to in my report under date of July 13 continues. There were reported during the week 43 new cases, making for the month to date 104 cases and 31 deaths.

Yellow fever on Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad.

Yellow fever is reported in Motzorongo and Tierra Blanca, stations on the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad south of Cordoba. The national sanitary authorities are taking measures to prevent the infection of the latter city by passengers from these points.

NEW CALEDONIA.

Plague.

[Telegram.]

NOUMEA. (Received July 26, 1903.)

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington:

Bubonic plague New Caledonia. Noumea clean.

AMERICAN CONSUL.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 11, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.